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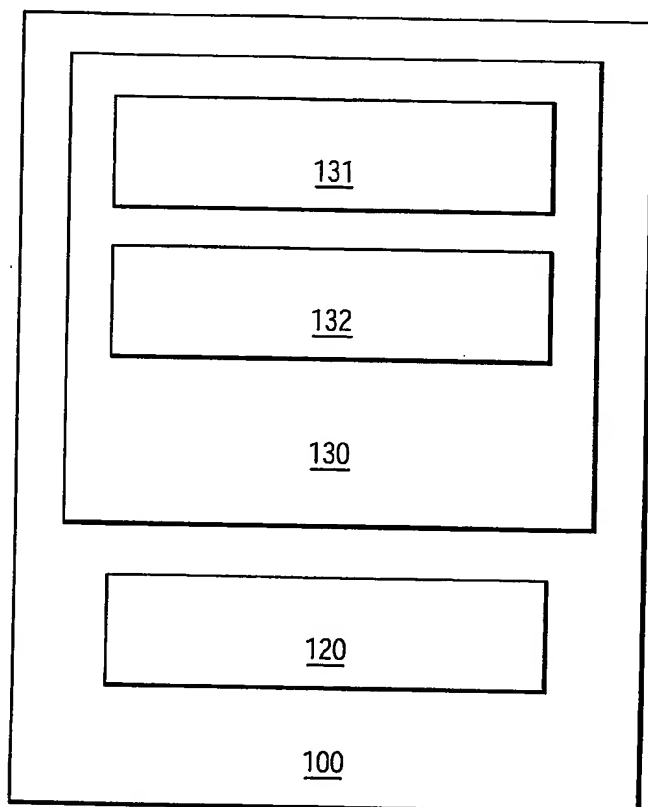
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(54) Title: PRE-CONFIGURED BACKUP DVD-RWS



(57) Abstract: Automated computer backup to a DVD. A DVD backup disc (100) contains a backup program (120) that executes upon insertion of the DVD in a computer (200). The DVD (100) is preconfigured with a computer program having computer executable instructions (120) for determining (340) data (131) to be stored. The DVD (100) also contains instructions (120) for transferring (360) the data to the back-up disc (100); and instructions (120) for identifying (380) the data transferred to the backup disc (100). A method of archiving data in a computer (200) to a high-density optical backup disc (100) is therefore provided by reading (320) an executable command 120 from a back-up disc (100), determining (340) data (131) to store to the back-up disc (100) responsive to the command (120), transferring (360) the data (131) to the backup disc (100), and identifying (380) the data (131) transferred to the backup disc (100).

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## PRE-CONFIGURED BACKUP DVD-RWS

5 The invention relates to computer and media systems and more particularly to systems and methods for providing computer system data and media archiving.

Computer systems have become a ubiquitous feature of many homes and businesses. As personal computers gain wider acceptance in homes, many companies seek to integrate computers into a wider array of integrated devices that include computing, video and music capabilities. An integrated media system may augment or replace several devices that  
10 provide media such as Internet devices, video and audio replay and storage devices, telephones and computers.

Personal computers have utilized various schemes for backing up files. Various systems used for backup include external tape drives, networks with server computers configured to back up files and programs for timed backup to a hard drive. However, each of  
15 the foregoing systems requires the installation, configuration and maintenance of a dedicated back-up program on a computer. Indeed, one of the more frustrating endeavors for a home computer user is the installation and configuration of various safety programs such as virus scans, firewalls and backup programs. Typically, such backup mechanisms indiscriminately backup an entire hard-disk, while a typical consumer is only interested in safeguarding  
20 specific content on the disk, rather than generic files such as, for example, operating system files. Additionally, many computer backup programs operate very slowly due to allowable transfer rates and storage device limitations. Furthermore, very high capacity hard disc drives are becoming common, further burdening the task of performing a computer backup operation. It would be desirable to provide a system and method for archiving data that  
25 overcomes these and other limitations.

A method of archiving data in a computer to a high-density optical backup disc is provided. The method provides for reading an executable command from a back-up disc, determining data to store to the back-up disc responsive to the command, transferring the data to the backup disc and identifying the data transferred to the backup disc.

30 The invention also provides a computer readable high-density optical back-up disc containing a computer program having computer executable instructions. The computer program includes instructions for determining data to be stored; for transferring the data to the back-up disc and for identifying the data transferred to the backup disc.

The invention further provides a system for archiving data in a computer to a high-density optical backup disc. The system includes means for reading an executable command from a back-up disc; means for determining data to store to the back-up disc responsive to the command; means for transferring the data to the backup disc; and means for identifying the data transferred to the backup disc.

The foregoing and other features and advantages of the invention are apparent from the following detailed description of exemplary embodiments, read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. The detailed description and drawings are merely illustrative of the invention rather than limiting, the scope of the invention being defined by the appended claims and equivalents thereof.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a preconfigured backup disc;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary computer system that may be used with the invention; and

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram illustrating a process for archiving data in a computer to a high-density optical backup disc.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a preconfigured backup disc. FIG. 1 shows a backup disc 100 comprising an executable command 120, and a data storage region 130. The data storage region 130 is shown comprising stored data 131, and a data identity record 132.

The backup disc 100 is a single-purpose DVD disc that is configured for use as a self-contained data archiving system for a computer system. The backup DVD 100 is generally fabricated of a recordable DVD disc such as a DVD-R, a DVD-RW, a DVD+RW, or a blue-laser-type recordable DVD disc such as Blu-Ray. Blue laser DVD discs include ultraviolet wavelength and blue-shifted short wavelength DVD discs that utilize a read/write laser wavelength of approximately 550-350nm rather than the 650-630nm of first-generation DVDs.

As shown in FIG. 1, the backup disc 100 comprises a data storage region 130, and an executable command. The executable command 120 is a self-executing program instruction set that runs when the backup disc 100 is first inserted into and then read by a compatible DVD drive. The executable command 120 generally includes instructions to a processor. In one embodiment, the executable command is an executable script suitable for parsing. In another embodiment, the executable command is a string recognizable to a program pre-loaded to a computer. For example, the command 120 may include instructions to transfer

data to the backup DVD and to create an identification record of the data copied to the DVD. In one embodiment, the executable command 120 includes instructions for determining a computer system configuration. The executable command 120 may also contain instructions to search a computer for a record of prior backup activity with another backup disc 100. In  
5 another embodiment, the executable command 120 contains instructions to determine whether the backup disc has enough capacity to hold all of the data that will be transferred to the backup disc 100 during a backup operation. The executable command 120 is a complete instruction set that does not require a permanent installation to a computer to provide complete functionality. In one embodiment, a compression utility is included with the  
10 executable command 120 to increase the data capacity of the backup disc 100.

As shown in FIG. 1, the data storage region 130 comprises stored data 131 and a data identity record 132. The data storage region 130 is a writable portion of the DVD that is reserved for data storage. Types of data stored in the data storage region 130 include computer files, media files, stack pointers, data records and the like. The stored data 131 is  
15 generally data files transferred from a computer system, such as the computer system 200 described in FIG. 2. The data identity record 132 is generally a file containing information about stored data 131, such as the data origin, data type, data file size and other identifying information. The data identity record 132 provides a record of data that has been transferred from a computer to the data storage region.

20 The data storage capacity of a DVD disc, particularly a short-wavelength DVD, is very large. Uncompressed data capacities of 50 gigabytes or more for dual-layer or two-sided DVDs is known to those skilled art. In one embodiment, data compression methods are provided to backup an entire computer system with a single backup disc 100 at transfer rates of 36 Megabits/second or more.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary computer system 200 that may be used with the invention. FIG. 2 illustrates a computer system 200 containing an I/O device 210; a processor 220; a user interface 230; memory 240; a display 250; DVD drive 260; a bus 290; and mass storage 270. Mass storage 270 includes database 275, restore program 276 and an operating system 277. In FIG. 2, I/O device 210, processor 220, user interface 230, memory 240, display 250, DVD drive 260 and mass storage 270 are all shown coupled to bus 290. The I/O device 210 is additionally shown enabled for communication external to computer system 200.

The I/O device 210 is a device capable of bidirectional data communication with a device external to the computer system 200. Examples of I/O devices include serial, parallel, USB, Ethernet and IEEE 802.11 compliant wireless devices.

The processor 220 is a computing device usually containing memory and data control capability, such as caching and the like. The processor 220 may be integrated with supporting hardware such as, for example, a video controller, a storage device controller and the like. The processor 220 generally executes instructions of a computer program, for example, instructions for restore program 276, or instruction on a DVD disc such as backup disc 100.

The user interface 230 is a device such as a keyboard, a mouse, a pointing device, a pen, a microphone or another device used to provide a tactile data entry interface with a user of the computer system 200.

The memory 240 is a hardware or virtual storage for computer code and data that the processor is manipulating. Memory 240 includes all dynamic memory external to the processor including video memory, additional cache memory and the like. Portions of mass storage 270 may also be used to provide virtual memory that may be used interchangeably with the memory 240.

The display 250 is a visual display such as a CRT, LCD, plasma or projection display used to provide a user with a visual interface with the computer system 200.

The DVD drive 260 is any writable DVD device that provides a high-density recordable optical medium for storing computer code or data such as a DVD-RAM, DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD+RW, Blu-Ray and the like.

The mass storage 270 is any device that provides storage for computer code and data such as, for example, a hard disk drive a recordable optical medium and the like. In one

embodiment, mass storage 270 is provided by a second computer server system over a network (not shown). The mass storage generally contains the operating system 277, programs such as restore program 276 and may also include database 275. The restore program 276 operates in conjunction with a backup disc to read data from the backup disc and restore damaged or lost files to the computer 200.

The bus 290 is a bidirectional communication device that enables data communication between the various devices of computer system 200. The bus 290 may include a processor and other logic devices to enable multiple data clock speeds and protocols depending upon the connected devices.

In one embodiment, additional components (not shown) are included in computer system 200 to configure the computer system 200 as an integrated media center. Additional components may include a television receiver having analog and digital input and output connections, an audio and video switching and control system, a high-capacity hard-disk drive for digital audio and video data storage, and audio and video amplification, interface, and signal processing components, and the like.

In the following process description, some steps may be combined, performed simultaneously, or in a different order without departing from the invention.

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram illustrating a process for archiving data in a computer to a high-density optical backup disc. Process 300 begins at step 320.

In step 320, an executable command is read from a backup disc such as backup disc 100. The backup disc 100 is read after insertion into a compatible DVD drive of a computer such as computer system 200. The computer system 200 directs the DVD drive 260 to read the executable command 120. Once the executable command 120 is read, the executable command 120 directs the computer processor 220 to execute a series of instruction sets comprising a backup process. Generally, various instruction sets are loaded to the computer memory 240 in order to run various routines. However, the instruction sets are not loaded to mass storage 270, but are run from the backup disc 100. Instruction sets for backup processes are well known to those skilled in the art.

In step 340, data to be stored to the backup disc is determined. Once the executable command 120 is read in step 320, a series of instruction sets executes to determine data to be stored to the backup disc 100. In one embodiment, the data storage components of the computer 200 are determined and all data residing on the storage components are selected for

storage to the backup disc 100. In one embodiment, a user is prompted by an instruction set to select data types to be stored. The user selections then determine specific data types to store to the backup disc. The user may be prompted for other options such as data restoration or data access. In yet another embodiment, a user specifies once which file-types to backup.

5 The user preferences are stored in the computer 200 and can be looked for by the command 120 after insertion of the backup disc 100 into a compatible disc drive. In another embodiment, all media files found on the computer are determined for storage. Media files include audio and video data types. In yet another embodiment, all video files found on an integrated media computer 200 are determined for storage. A backup of a dedicated video  
10 data hard disc drive using the invention therefore provides a simple media management solution. In one embodiment, all operating system files 277 and associated records and databases found are ignored while other data is determined for storage. In another embodiment, an instruction set searches for a data identity record 131 that has been copied to the computer 200.

15 In step 360, data is transferred to the backup disc. The transferred data is written to the backup disc by the DVD drive 260. A data compression algorithm may be used during the transfer to increase the data capacity of the backup disc. Data is transferred when it is determined for storage, and transfer of determined data may occur while other data is being determined for storage. Transfer of data is complete when the determined data are all  
20 transferred to the backup disc, or the backup disc is full and cannot hold more data. In one embodiment, when a backup disc is determined to be full, the backup disc is ejected. In another embodiment, a user is prompted to insert another backup disc to complete a system backup if a backup disc becomes full. In yet another embodiment, transfer of data resumes after a disc has been ejected and an empty backup disc is inserted into the DVD drive 260. In  
25 yet another embodiment, data may be re-ordered for backup, such that a data set does not span multiple discs and discs are as full as possible

In step 380, data transferred to the backup disc is identified. Identification of the transferred data includes information such as the data origin, data type, data file size and status as transferred data. In one embodiment, a data identity record 132 is written to the  
30 backup disc as the determined data is transferred to the backup disc in step 360. The data identity record 132 enables a user to insert a disk and retrieve the contents of all earlier disks.



In another embodiment, a copy of the data identity record is transferred to a storage device on the computer system 200 when the transfer of determined data is complete.

5 An example of the system of the invention in use is now provided. An integrated multimedia system is installed in a consumer's home. The integrated console combines audio, video and computing functions into an integrated device. One capability of the integrated console is the recording of real-time video programming from a cable or broadcast signal for later viewing by a user. Video programming creates very large data files, and therefore the console has a limited amount of capacity to store programming. A user records 10 six favorite shows per week for later viewing, but also desires to keep several of the recorded shows each week for later re-viewing. Each week the system user inserts a backup disc into the console to backup the saved programming. Once inserted into the DVD drive the backup disc is read and the backup process executes automatically. The console may prompt the user for selection of media types, or may be preconfigured to only backup media files or video files. The backup process concludes when the video programming is transferred to the 15 backup disc, and the disc is then ejected. The same backup disc may be used repeatedly until the disc is full. The weekly video programming is therefore stored to the backup disc creating an archive of programming for later viewing, and simple media management is accomplished. The user may then record over the shows recorded to the console.

20 In another example, an office worker performs a weekly computer backup. The worker inserts a backup disc into the computer. The backup disc is read, and executes the backup process. The backup process transfers the entire data contents of the computer, except for operating system information. A robust and reliable copy of the computer contents are recorded to the backup disc in case of catastrophic data loss on the computer. The computer is burned up in a fire the next week. A second computer with a complete operating 25 system and having a restore program loaded may then read the backup disc and recover the entire contents of the lost computer.

While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been shown and described, numerous variations and alternative embodiments will occur to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended that the invention be limited only in terms of the appended claims.

## CLAIMS:

1. A method of archiving data in a computer to a high-density optical backup disc comprising:  
reading 320 an executable command 121 from a back-up disc 100;  
determining 340 data 131 to store to the back-up disc 100 responsive to the command 121;  
transferring 360 the data 131 to the backup disc 100; and  
identifying 380 the data 131 transferred to the backup disc 100.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the backup disc 100 is read 320 after insertion into a compatible disc drive 260 of a computer 200.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein the backup disc 100 is selected from the group consisting of a DVD-R, a DVD-RW, DVD+RW and a recordable blue-laser DVD.
4. The method of claim 2 wherein determining 340 data to store to the back-up disc 100 comprises selecting data 131 for storing that has not been identified 380 as transferred 360.
5. The method of claim 4 wherein only media files are selected for storing.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein only video files are selected for storing.
7. The method of claim 2 wherein transferring the data to the backup disc 100 includes writing the data to the backup disc.
8. The method of claim 7 wherein the backup disc 100 is ejected when the disc 100 is filled with the data 131.

9. The method of claim 8 further comprising prompting a user to insert a data-empty backup disc 100 after the data-filled backup disc 100 is ejected.
10. A computer readable high-density optical back-up disc 100 containing a computer program comprising:  
computer readable code 121 for determining 340 data to be stored 131;  
computer readable code 121 for transferring 360 the data 131 to the back-up disc 100; and  
computer readable code 121 for identifying 380 the data 131 transferred to the backup disc 100.
11. The backup disc 100 of claim 10 wherein the backup disc 100 is read 320 after insertion into a compatible disc drive 260 of a computer 200.
12. The backup disc 100 of claim 2 wherein the backup disc 100 is selected from the group consisting of a DVD-R, a DVD-RW, DVD+RW and a recordable blue-laser DVD.
13. The backup disc 100 of claim 2 wherein determining 340 data 131 for storing to the back-up disc 100 comprises selecting data that has not been identified as transferred.
14. The backup disc 100 of claim 4 wherein only media files are selected for storing.
15. The backup disc of claim 5 wherein only video files are selected for storing.
16. The backup disc of claim 2 wherein transferring the data to the backup disc 100 includes writing the data to the backup disc 100.
17. The backup disc of claim 7 wherein the backup disc is ejected when the disc is filled with the data.

18. The backup disc 100 of claim 8 further comprising prompting a user to insert a data-empty backup disc 100 after the data-filled backup disc 100 is ejected.

19. A system for archiving data in a computer 200 to a high-density optical backup disc 100 comprising:

means for reading 320 an executable command 120 from a back-up disc 100;

means for determining 340 data 131 to store to the back-up disc 100

responsive to the command 120;

means for transferring 360 the data 131 to the backup disc 100; and

means for identifying 380 the data 131 transferred to the backup disc 100.

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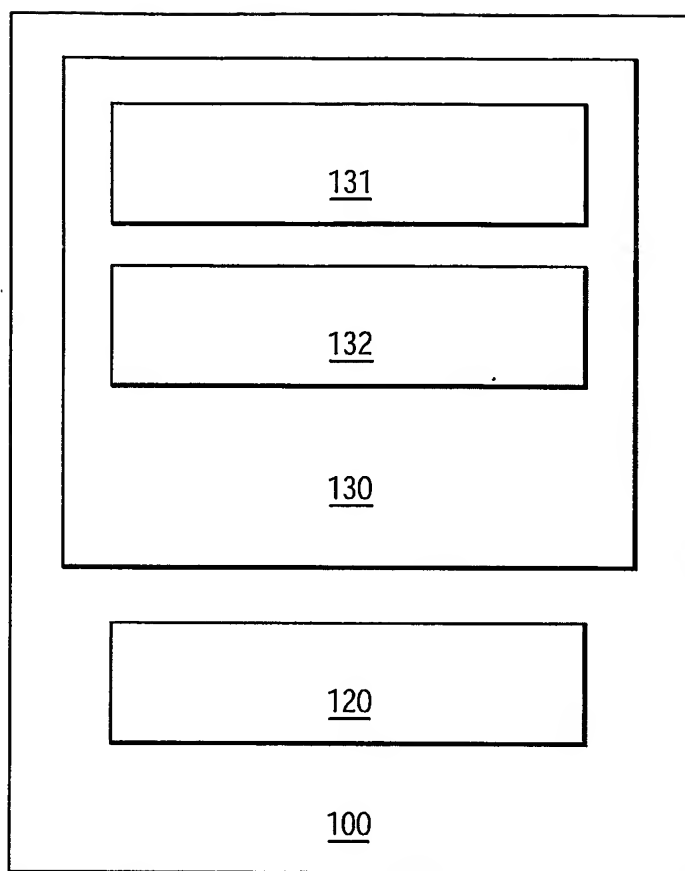


FIG. 1

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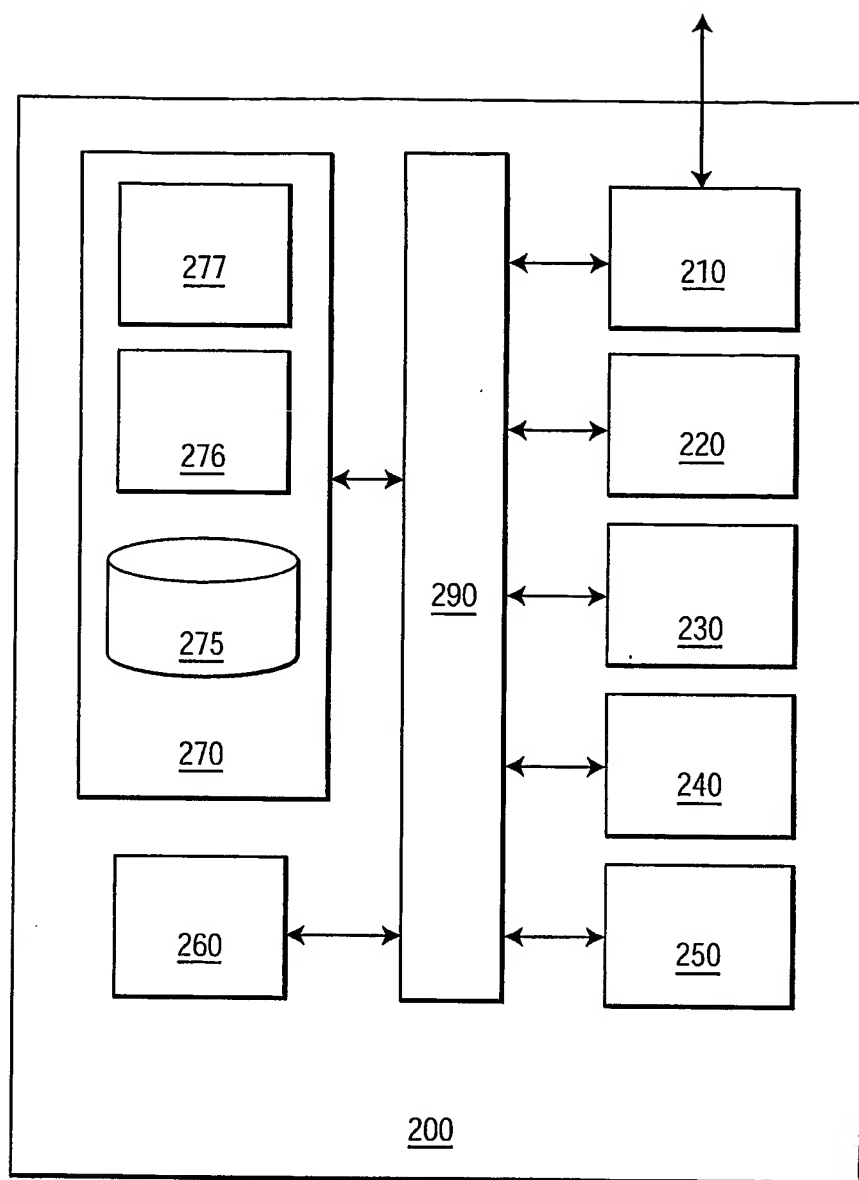


FIG. 2

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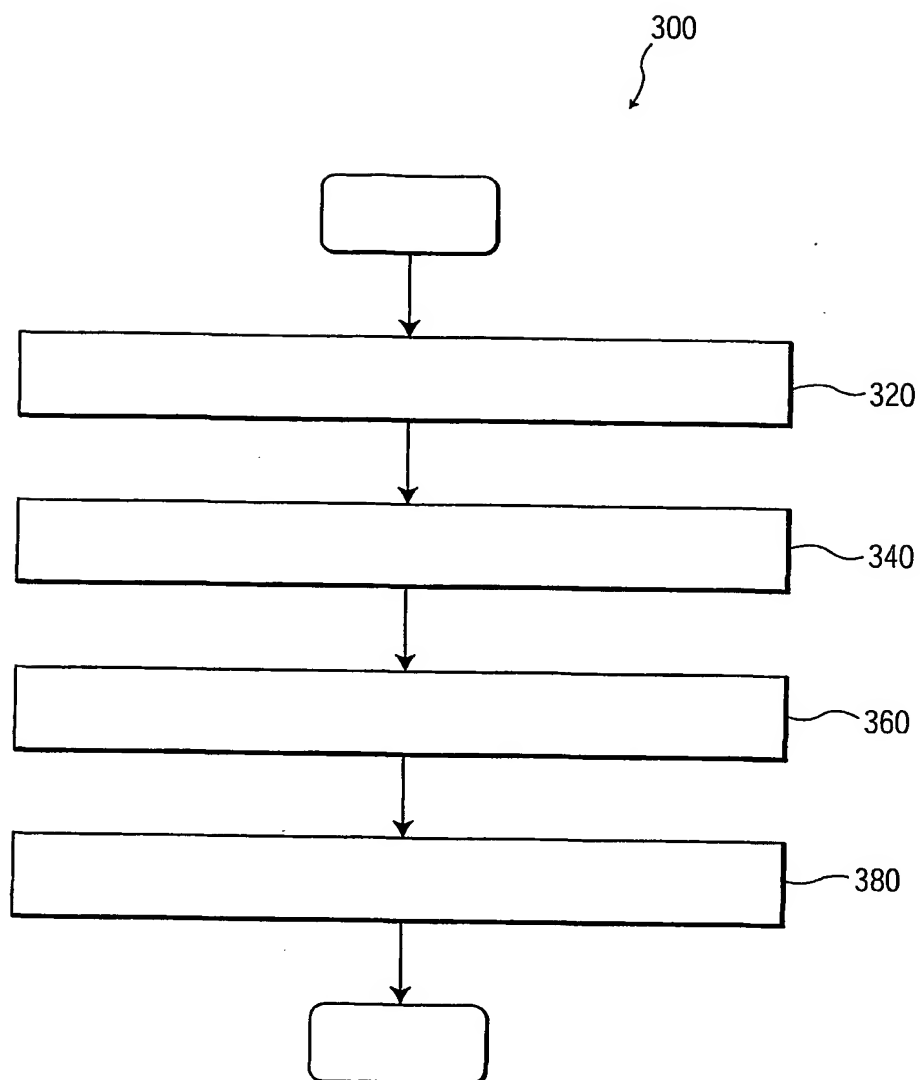


FIG. 3

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internatio Application No

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## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G06F11/14 G06F13/00 G11B7/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G06F G11B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- \*Z\* document member of the same patent family

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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Application No

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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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